EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship Siberia, Caytain Martyn, from Liverpool, April 17 via Queenstown the 18th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings details of our telegrams up to dates of saiting.

Baron Gustave Rothschild is appointed Consul General for Austria at Paris, replacing his father, the

late Baron James.

Archbishop Manning refuses to alter his former decision relative to the placing of petitions for mercy for the Fenian prisoners at the different chapel toors in London.

A proposition to erect a statue in London to the late Prince Albert has been negatived by the Com-mon Council of that city. The motion for the erec-tion of a memorial window in the Guildhall, for the same object, shared a similar fate.

The friends of Queen Isabella in Paris say that the Cortes are sure to call the Prince des Asturias to the throne eventually. It is reported that Napoleon considers this the best solution of difficulties.

The French system of weights and measures has by a large majority. The regulation will come in

The Ministerial bill for the reorganization of the Italian army fixes the strength of the army at 620,000 men, of whom 400,000 are to form the active the annual war estimate, and the army is to be

divided into active and reserve torces.

It is stated that great surprise is feit in Prussian commercial circles at the postponement of the promised reduction in the rate of postage between

Prince Napoleon, who is not wanted in France dur-ing the elections, is to be sent on his travels again by an imperative order of the head of his family. It "with certainty" that he is going for a cruise in the Adriatic.

The manufacture of the French Atlantic cable is

rapidly approaching completion. The total length manufactured is 3,033 nautical miles, and there only remain 537 miles now to be finished. The Great East ern and Scanderia have taken on board 1,750 mile and 450 miles respectively.

Another strike has taken place in Belgium, at

Borinage, a district in the province of Hainaut, which contains a number of coal mines. The men are said to have destroyed the works of one of the collieries, and seven of them are reported to be killed. and many more wounded, in a collision with the A rumor is current in Paris that the Russian gov

ernment appears to be wishing to open the Turco Greek dispute again by making representations in favor of the Greeks threatened with expulsion and to insure the execution of reforms in Crete. Diploa conference again.
It is not true—that—the Austrian Prime Minister

Count von Beust, has addressed any diplomatic tes to his agents abroad about the asserted "alnances." The scheme never went so far as to reach the channels of diplomacy; it has failed, and there fore there is nothing to say but deny.

Some time since an account was published of the sleeping man at the Bicetre Hospitai, Paris. He died on the 12th ult., having slept there seven eath he woke up and swallowed a pint of choco late, also the same quantity of broth, and some wine.

There seems to be a considerable probability of the Spanish government finding a way out of their financial difficulties for the present. Several emi-nent banking firms at Paris and at Frankfort have undertaken the loan of £10,000,000 recently authorized by the Cortes. The terms of the loan will shortly be made public.

The Gazette of Saxony relates an incident which took place at an auction sale, at Cassel, of the horses of the Elector of Hesse, confiscated with the rest of his fortune by the King of Prussia. A superior offi-cer, a Hessian, bought two of the finest at a very high price, and paid down the money at once to the Prussian Commissioner. He then drew out a revolver from his pocket and shot them both dead.

sion of his guilt. It will be remembered he volun tarily gave himself up in London and confessed to the crime of killing his first wife and dismembering her body. It appears now he has abandoned all hope of pargon and confessed the manner in which he committed the horrible deed.

At the recent race meeting at Longchamp Queen

Isabella and her husband exchanged some expres-sions of friendship with Don Carlos and Dona Margarita, which the Paris papers immediately noted as a sign of an approaching fusion between these two branches of the house of Spain. The meeting, how-

The late decree of the Emperor Napoleon allotting an extra pension of 250 francs to each soldier of the first empire still living, has caused some discontent about 40,000, wmch will incur an annual extra ex-Corps Legisiatif some time previous refused to pass a bill allowing moderate pensions to retired public teachers, which would only have involved an outlay complain that the army is being favored to the pre judice of civil claims.

FRANCE.

Politics-The General Elections-Official Candidates-Ministerial Changes Contemplated-Thiers Congratulated-Is France Free !-

The political facts and rumors of last week are extremely interesting. The spirit of reform which has so long been working has now thrown up those glaring bubbles which must divide the whole imperial mass, and it is thought prudent to foresee wha might occur at a more or less distant period. In the first place it is stated that the general elec

tions will probably take place on the 30th of next month, and the question of official candidates is again the order of the day at the Assembly. The last orator opposed to government candidates was M. Builet; he represented that they were a source of weakness to the empire, and should be abandoned entirely; that from the moment the Ministers admit the judgment should very exactly represent that of the electora body; and to obtain this it is necessary that the coun-try should express its opinion, be the master of its own destinles and point out a way which government might follow resolutely without fear of con-

M. de Forcade, the Minister of the Interior, answered that he considered it impossible to throw down the principle of official candidates; as long as the opposition had not abdicated their powers the government could not do so; but it had entered on iberal path and would persevere in the union of power with liberty.

And now rumors positively confirm the statement made by the Minister. I cannot vouch for their ac-complishment; I can only state what is carried about from high authority to high dignitary, that Many liberal papers from the European States have this week been stopped on the frontiers for free comment on the constitution and the changes augured; but it would be a very Herculean task to stop a po-litical correspondent in the pursuit of his duties, and

initial correspondent in the pursuit of his duties, and many are at this hour publishing the rumors which the French papers are, with few exceptions, not homesed to propound.

A complete change in the Ministry is supposed to be contemplated. The nation is to acquire ministerial responsibility. The Assembly is to nominate its President; the Senate to make its sittings public. The great workman of this reform would be M. de Persugny. He would be appointed to the Emperor's household; M. Vaillant would be Chancellor, M. Rouler President of the Senate, M. de Forcade is Roquette would be Minister of the Finances, and Emile Ollivier, whose views regarding foreign policy are singularly favored by the Emperor, would be at the head of the Foreign Office. M. Baroche, who as Minister of Justice has been most unfortunate in the Seguier affair, would return to private life. No particular epoch is specified for the realization of these changes, but the approaching elections are supposed to be the central pivot for this complete transformation.

The debates at the Palais Bourbon before the above rumors circulated were most sensational. No less than 10,000 visiting cards were left at the house of M. Thiers to congratulate him on his able speech, in which he reviewed the general politics of the empire apropos of the discussion on the budget. It was a luminous feat of oratory, each word cleverly

courteens but incisive. He went so far as to quiton the basis of the constitution without any courteons but incisive. He went so far as to question the basis of the constitution without any one rising to stop him while going over such perious ground; and P. de Cassagnac, in his Journal de VEmpire, the next day, accused the President, A. Letoux, who ordiciated in the absence of M. Schneider, or having indeed in the absence of M. Schneider, or having indeed in the subsence of M. Schneider, or having indeed in the subsence of M. Schneider, or having indeed in the absence of M. Schneider, or having torest the state for more than an hour in the presence of the Ministers. I may add that it was a wise remark for the ordicial journalist to make; but it would have been extremely difficult for A. Letoux to oppose a dyke to the howing torrent of the famous speaker's eloquence. The Ministers were so taken by surprise that M. Thers came on them like & cautions wrestler, very quietly. His system is ever to proceed by granting concessions to his adversaries; he gives them plenty of space, then in the development of his ideas he discovers in them several defects, which he points out in a mild way; and thus he animadverts until he gets them up to a pillar, where he derides them and soon comes down on them with smart whipping. "Ah." he exclaims, "yon say France is free; where is her indevidual iderty? where is her electoral liberty? where is her interty of meetings? where is the liberty of a ministerial mandato?"

M. Rouher, in a furious frame of mind, scrambled

ings? where is the liberty of a ministerial mandate?"

M. Rouher, in a furious frame of mind, scrambled up to the tribune, and, boiling over with impatient anger, enteawored to destroy the effects of M. Thier's improvisation, but in so abrupt a way that T. Favre applied to film the precept of Cicero:—"When good reasons are wanting an orator has but to throw himself into a violent passion."

If Frame were more careful of her own interests she would read such speeches as those of E. Ollivier, Thiers, Favre and Picard, but under the present regime it is incontestable that the affair of all has become the affair of none; few know the noble zeal which characterizes studious patrious, and this is every day proved by the utter degenerate state of public feeting in popular meetings. Three of them nave again been dissolved. The cause of the conflict is ever the same. The police officer who officiates rises and stops an orator for discussing politice; the orator swears he is doing no such thing; the officer threatens to toss him over the triune it he dare contradicts orator contradicts again in self-defence; upstand the audience: "He didn't," say they, "He did," says the poinc; "evacunte the hall;" and gentlemen and ladies get turned out; those who reast are puly paff locked up for the night. At the Salle Robert a whole cloud of sergenis-de-ville came to help people out. When just complaints arise the red spectre is evoked—the spectre of revolution—and the nation qualis.

The Emperor Napoleon's recent tetter to the Min ister of State regarding the preparations for commemorating the hundredth anniversary of Napoleon I., the text of which was published in the Herald a few days back, has attracted considerable attention in political circles in Paris. The semi-official press have little to say on the subject, but the two independent papers, the Temps and Avenir, make up for the reticence of the other journals. The Avenir is especially bitter, as may be judged from the tone of

pendent papers, the Temps and Avenir, make up for the reticence of the other journals. The Avenir is especially otiter, as may be judged from the tone of the following savage attack:—

If the coming elections did not explain the letter it would be lincomprehensible, the Emperor being fully aware of the controversy it would give rise to. Since Napoleon was born "many ruins of the enpire have accumulated." Yes, many ruins; first, the ruins of the noral and material conquests of the revolution; and it is on those that the figure of Napoleon, "says the Emperor, "which guides and protects us, and which from nothing made me what I am." Of this last point the Emperor is right; at all events he has a right to judge himself as me likes—that is his affair and not ours. But when he says that Napoleon still guides and protects us he makes a singular mistake. When Napoleon guided us he guided us to Spain and Moscow—that is tosay, to those causstrophes which have diminished the prestige of our arms and caused France to undergon minimistions after having felt all the favors of fortune. And since the Emperor says that Napoleon still guides us, the Mexican disaster is easily understood. But it the soutenir of Napoleon guides us it does not protect us. When Napoleon guides us it does not protect when when he prestige of the republican arms, possessed as frontiers the Alps, the right of the republican arms, possessed as frontiers the Alps, the right of the protected by our natural frontiers; and we had peace, which had finally descended on revolutionary rance heroically defended by liberty. It was in that admirable situation tast Napoleon took France and three her fine to war which was to last en years and end in a double Invasion. This is the way in which the phase and the free men or independent characters; at the supreme moment he only found lackeyes, and his end of their servility forgotten. He forgets had would be made to report the shane of their servility forgotten. He forgets alove all that it could neither live with sold which makes the greatness of those who have con-tributed to assure its well-being and its liberty. For a free people there are neather exceptional, myste-rious nor regendary beings; there are great citizens and honest statesmen, like Washington. With the theory of pretended providential men dictators are created; with dictators comes tyranny, and with tyranny the decadence of nations.

Preparations for a Formidable Carlist Rising.
MADRID, April 12, 1869.

Lo, we are to have a grand movement soon. The journals are full of the project. The good citizens of this capital converse about it freely, and, following the current, I might as well state that this grand the invasion of Spain by the Carlists and the taking of the field against them by Marshal Serrano and his army.

The Carlists line the northern slopes of the Pyrenees; they are camped along the whole range from Bayonne to Perpiegnau. They are heard of as being at La Innguera, Foix, Tarbes, Dox, Aleron, Mons at La Innguera, Foix, Tarbes, Dox, Aleron, Mont Louis and Beliegarde, making short excusions into Spain, frightening a few of the people and inviting the National Guards after them. Even in the inte-rior of Spain there are found evidences betoken-ing that the coming struggie is not far distant. At Cuenca there is a congregation of Car-lists, in what force is not known, and will not be known until the trumpet blast of Don Carlos and his General—Martinez—is heard this side of the Pyrenees. The Carlists, I have no dealer side of the Pyrenees. The Carists, I have no doubt in the least, are nearly as pientiful in Madrid as the republicans, and they may be scattered all over republicans, and they may be scattered all over Spain in equal numbers with the flerce radicals. Being strong, there is no occasion to hide in ambush forever. Either Don Carlos must feel himself strong enough to make good battle, otherwise he is an idiot to patilish his litchilous, prompting Serrano and Prim to energetic action. Whatever movements his troops have made as yet have been known pretty clearly, and it is in the month of the meanest pea-ant treading the streets of Madrid that "Don Carlos is coming."

clearly, and it is in the mouth of the meanest peaant t eading the streets of Madrid that "Don Carlos
is coming."

Those who have heard this phrase repeatedly may
as, "Why does he not come?" Simply that he cannot come just now is the sole and simple reason of
his delay. One glance at the Pyrenees, one look at
every range in the neighborhood of the capital gives
sufficient tongue as to why he "cannot come."
When the revolution is mangurated summer must
be on the mountains as well as on the pians.
All the snow that now covers every mountain peak must be thawed by genial heat.
When that period has arrived we shall
see a revolution, for how long no one can say. The
numbers of the rebels cannot be estimated. We
shall have sufficient bloodshed and batties to make
sad havoc among the young men of Spain. Of that
there can be no doubt, because party feeling is so intense that it berders on insane hatred. The horrors
that were enacted in the last Carlistic revolution are
still remembered and may be repeated. The sword,
the scaffold, exile and the dungeon have, within the
last twenty years, crushed much of the national
spirit, but when the contest between Carlists and the
government shall have been begun we may know
to which party the mation will give its support. If
the republicans unite with the Carlists, as I have
heard some people say they will, they are in the
majority, and Prim and Serrano must wing their
way to the Philippines or the Canaries faster than
they same. But it is hardly possible, because by
helping Don Carlos do the throne of Spain inc republicans will have lesped out of the frying pan into the
for with a vengeance. Don Carlos will become a
fixture irremovable, while if they waited to see
what kind of a monarch the government would
bring forth they might find pionly of chances to

Montpensier Does Not Want a Crown

The Correspondencia and most of the heapers of recent dates publish the following:-The Correspondencia and most of the assume papers of recent cates publish the following:

For the present, we deem it useless to break another spear on benalf of our candidate, the Duke of Montpensier, because his Royal Highness never presented to the crown—that is to say, that he never sought or solicited it; but that he has acted theroughly as a Spaniard loving his country, who consented that the hope of arriving at a consolidation of the revolutionary work should be founded in him. The Duke never dreamed to ascend the throne without having been dulyeiceted by the vote of the Cortes, the legitimate representative of the country by universal suffrage. The Duke would have retrieved some time since into private life if every day and every moment he had not been given to understand that his silence and passive assent were necessary to the triumph of the revolution which he had acknowledged. In our opinion, the Duke of Montpensier aspires nowadays but to enjoy in a peaceful retirement, and in the midst of his family circle, the rights and guarantees granted to all Spaniards. However, should the circumstances exact it, he will be always ready to defend, as a Spaniard and as a soldier, the increties of the nation. We must add that, more than ever, we entertain the conviction that the candidatore of the Duke of Montpensier would be the strongest obstacle to the reaction in Spann, as is proved by the incessant war made against him by all the enemies of the revolution.

Catholic Ocremonies-Holy Week-Mass in St. Peter's-Interesting Rites-The Sistine Chapel-Sacred Relies-The Baptistery of Constantine-Conversions-American ors-Distinguished Persons.

Another Holy Week has passed; again we have sisted at the Vatican and once more have witnessed those august ceremonies at St. Peter's, under the cupola of Michael Angelo, and have seen the profound impression which they produced on all I will not enter into the details of the solemnities;

they are quite well known. Except to Catholics, wh understand the difference, one ceremony is like another. It is always first the ingress of the Vical of Jesus Christ into the Basilica, borne aioft on the "sedia gestatoria," preceded by the diverse orders of the Church, and surrounded by the most distinguished personages of his court; on whose passage all knees bow, from the crowned heads in their tribunes to the simplest peasants from their neighboring villages. As always, once seated on his throne, raised opposite to and facing the high altar, he receives next the obedience of all the cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and bishops pre sent: at his right side stand the cardinal deacons Prince Colonna (called prince assistant), the Senator and Conservatori (these form what we call the mutribune for sovereigns; next to them the diplomatic corps; opposite to this the tribune set apart for the superior officers of the army. The noble guards in their magnificent scarlet uniforms completed the ensemble of this stupendous picture; framed on one side by the celebrated and grandiose confession or tomb of St. Feter, on the altar of which burn the paschal candles on the candelabra sculptured by Bernini. As I said before, it is useless to follow step by step the ceremonies of Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday, but on the latter day who can but be impressed at the acts of the Elevation, when the Holy Father (who then says the mass himself) raises the holy water and the blessed chalice, turning all round, and slowly, during which play, from the heights of the cupola, in solem anthem of praise, the silver trumpets of the noble guards. Words are not sufficient to depict the greatness and majesty of that moment—my modest pen cannot describe it—the most sceptic spirit must then feet moved before superior officers of the army. The noble guards in

the silver trumpets of the noble guards. Words are not sufficient to depict the greatness and majesty of that moment—my modest pen cannot describe it—the most sceptic spirit must then feel moved before that grand, holy and venerable figure of Plus the Ninth, that kneeling csowd and that melodious music, alt of which once seen and heard is never forgotten. On Holy Thursday we, as usual, followed the Pope through his many ceremonies of that day. We saw him carry the sacrament from the Sistine chapel to the Paulina and place it in its glittering shrine of steel, rock crystal and thousand lights; we then, by rushing and fighting through dense crowds, saw him walk had kiss the feet of the twelved postics—priests named for that office by the national churches of different countries and from some colleges, Roman and foreign. We then elbowed our way up to the supper, served by the Pope to these same priests. It is called the cone or supper, but is, from the hour, a breakfast or dinner. They get good soup (meagre), is, vegetables and sweets. Flus IX, helps them to all these dishes and pours out to them their wine and water so kindly and even jocosely that it is pleasant to watch him.

On Thursday evening, as I had also on Wednesday and Friday, heard the so vaunted "Missereres" in the Sistine chapie, the first by Allerri, the second com-

and water so kindly and even jocosely that it is pleasant to watch him.

On Thursday evening, as I had also on Wednesday and Friday, heard the so vaunted "Misereres" in the Sistine chapel, the first by Aliesri, the second composed by Palestrina and the third modern by Mustafa, the celebrated also singer of the Pope's celebrated choir. On Thursday evening at St. Peter's, after the "Miserere," the high altar is washed with wine by all the priests of the church, each drying it with a small broom or mop made of shavings. This ceremony comes just after the exposing of the three great relics preserved in this basilica—a piece of the true cross, a fragment of the spear of Longmo, the Roman soldier who pierced the Saviour's side, and the veil of the Veronica. Each of these relics is contained in a silver reliquary, and the objects cannot

Roman soldier who pierced the Saviour's side, and the veil of the Veronica. Each of these relics is contained in a silver reliquary, and the objects cannot be distinguished from below by the kneeling thousands ander for thousands and tens of thousands have through the whole of Holy Week.

On Good Friday, being determined to lose nothing, I again assumed my dress coat and white tie, thus gaming admittance (by pushing and kicking) into the Sistine chapel, and saw the Pope, with all the cardinals, adore the cross, prospernated low on the ground, without since or sandal; and on Saturday I arose early, in order to be in time to visit the Church of St. John Lateran, to see the baptism of the Jewess, who this year was the only one of her race who became a Christian. The ceremony was performed at the baptistery of Constantine, by Cardinal Reisach, and the water poured on her head came from the same font where was christened that Emperor of the East.

The tribunes at St. Peter's and every public ceremony connected with this holy week have of course teemed with our countrymen and women, and as usual the latter have carried off the palm of beauty, in church draped in black silk and half shrouded in Spanish veils, as they do in balmoom in very different attire. The Wadsworths, the Wards, the Fishers, the Caroli's, the Taompsons, the Treggios, the Polk's, Mrs. Von Hoffman—all these names will bring to your mind American beauty. There were also many handsome Englishwomen—Lady Dudley, Mrs. Staniey, Lady Archibald Campbell and the luchess of Sutheriand.

many handsome Englishwomen—Lady Dudley, Mrs. stanier, Lady Archibaid Campbell and the Duchess of Sutherland.

The conversion of Count and Countess Schomberg to the Catholic religion is the subject, by the by, of all conversations. He is a Saxon and an immense landed proprietor. On his estates are many Protestant churches. The pastors and their families and irrends are in despair, and a deputation has been sent on to Rome to entreat them not to go over. In vain; it is an fullicocompti.

After this short account of the ceremonies I must stop, but not before mentioning the solemn benediction given by the Pope from the large balcomy over the principal entrance door of St. Peter's. The sight was really sublime. The multitude theovered and kneeling in that glorious square in front of the church, the Holy Father with hands raised to neaven imploring the blessing of God on the crowd of people of every nation, the profound silence more remarkable, as when the Pope appears at the balcomy he is saluted by the troops drawn up in a square in the middle of the place, by trumpets and the clanging of brass instruments, the clear, ringing voice of Pins IX., and all this followed by a burst of enthustasm, evidently coming from the hearts of the assembled thousands, form an ensemble ever to be remembered by those who once witnessed it.

A good many royalists were here for the exeembled thousands, form an ensemble ever to be remembered by those who once witnessed it.

A good many royalists were here for the ceremonies. I saw in the sovereign's tribune the King and Queen of Naples, his Royal Highness the Duace of Parma, whose marriage with Princess Maria Pla, third sister of the King of Naples, is to come off tomorrow: his Serone Highness Prince hereditary Prince of Monaco, and their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of Naples. I must not forget among royal highnesses the Duac and Duchess of Mounky, who, however, being neither fish nor flesh, neither princes of the blood nor Roman princes, Dad to have a seat set apart for

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Franco-Belgian Railway Negotiations. The Paris Patrie of Thursday evening, the 15th uit., says, with reference to the arrangements proposed by M. Ferre Orban, the Belgian Premier, who is now

says, with reference to the arrangements proposed by M. Ferre Orban, the Beigian Premier, who is now in Faris:

From the beginning, when the Beigian companies entered into relations with the French Eastern Company, and the different systems which could possibly be adopted were considered, and it was mutually agreed that a mere working arrangement could, under present circumstances, neither insure the attainment of the object in view nor provide for the numerous interests affected. What was above all necessary for the proprietors of the Beignan lines was to treat with a powerful company like the Eastern, able to furnish adequate plant and to create a considerable trame; but those requirements—the only ones capable of assuring the prosperity of the two lines—could only be fulfilled upon condition of affording to the French company, which was prepared to make great advances, all desirable guarantees. To insure these guarantees no other means could be discovered than to allow the French Eastern Company to purchase those lines er to take working leases of them. It was with a view to the adoption of one or other of these means that the French government from the beginning entertained the idea of opening negotiations. The plan suggested by M. Frere Orban does not assume the form originally proposed, and moreover appears, at first sight, to be inadequate to protect the interests of the companies, which have always regarded as insufficient any arrangement of a similar kind. In any case.

however, the relations between M. Frère Orban and the French government continue to be of the most satisfactory character, and the closer moral intimacy which has been brought about between the two countries is a very fortunate event.

IRELAND.

Fenlanism—The British Army on the Qui Vive-Scarching Steamers Renewed—Emigration. CORK, April 15, 1859.

There is renewed and marked activity again dis played by the movements and increased number of war ships of the various classes of the British navy all along the Irish coast, especially from Kinsale head, on the south, to the mouth of the Shannon, on the northwest, on the look out, it is said, for another Fenian expedition from the American shores, which the London Globe, a semi-official journal, announce in its columns some time since; or more likely to prevent a surprise from a second harmless visit of a "Jacmel," as the last one proved to be. Although the Gladstone government nave announced their measures of retrenchment in every branch of expenditure and reduction wherever practicable to a low degree, the dread of a visit from the Fenians will still continue to drag heavily upon his budget by the maintenance of this modern blockade, as the vessels of light armament and tonnage are kept always engaged, some in keeping up supplies from the government depots at Queenstown, and others, principally the heavily armed günboats, such as the Lapwing class, are kept cruising from port to port, and must in such cases use large quantities of coal, &c., besides the wear and tear to the hults and rigging.

Equally as active are the movements of the military and the lynx-eved scrutiny of the detectives upon the intending emigrant; or should the traveller have that peculiar smart appearance which denotes that he once resided under the "Stars and Stripes," an examination of his lengage and search of his person is surely to ensue in ninety-nine out of his person is surely to ensue in ninety-nine out of blockade, as the vessels of light armament and

citer have that peculiar smart appearance which denotes that he once resided under the "Stars and Stripes," an examination of his luggage and search of his person is surely to ensue in minety-nine out of one hundred cases, no matter whether he is homeward or outward bound. This has been the rule of the police here, as well as at Queenstown, during the past week, where a most rigid search has been made by them of the persons and luggage of intending emigrants of suspicious appearance of both sexes, and to discover the bearer of Febian documents to the brethren in America from the Head Centre of that body in Ireland, who, it is alleged, was recently visited by a function ary of high standing belonging to that disloyal organization. The steamship companies having boats trading from the different places in England and Scotland, as well as those calling at our ports from America, have had intimation from the authorities to carefully sean the character of goods in cases or enclosed parcels intended for this country, and should they suspect them to be of a sinster character—such as arms, anumunition, &c.—to give information to the police and Custom House authorities, or a case of collusion and adding Fenians may be brought against those disobeging this mandate. These are further proofs that the government aiready begin to find that all is not serene in her "brightest gem" and that it would have been well to have thought twice before they once enlarged the leaders of disaffection, or begun to disendow the Protestant Church, without first acceding to their demand, that of abolishing English landlords, as it is them and not the Church the Fenians regard as their Irish grievance.

The emigration from Queenstown still continues

of abolishing English landlords, as it is them and not the Church the Fenians regard as their Irish grievance.

The emigration from Queenstown still continues with a vengeance, and the various steamsing companies having boats calling there are unable to give accommodation to those offering, notwithstanding the rise in the price of passages to seven and eight guineas and the placing on their lines of all their available steamers and chartering of others. Thousands are now under the government allowance of one and sixpence per day, awaiting their departure. Those who have been unsuccessful in obtaining lodgings in Queenstown have had to come to Cork to stop until they can be forwarded. When I mention that the Cunard and Imman lines despatch one or two extra steamers a week to take out their passengers who were left behind from their regular boats, which in addition to the large carrying capacities of the National and Guion steamers, 500 out of the National boat, and 600 out of the Inman have been shut out to-day; and besides this the books of all the companies have been closed against people engaging passages until the middle of next month. You can form some idea of the large emigration that will take place this year.

The prisoner John Crawley, the alleged murderer of two seamen on board the ship Herefordshire, while close to San Francisco, arrived at Queenstown last evening in the Alexander Duthie from San Francisco and was given up by Captain Dougias to the authorities. He has been sent home as a prisoner by the British Consul at San Francisco to be tried for these crimes in England.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Bavarian government has ordered all infantry corps to be reduced one-third. All the journals in the Grand Duchy of Baden that write against Prussia are setzed.

The French government has ordered 100,000 Remington rifles from the United States.

A seizure of 100,000 roubles in counterfeit bank notes was recently made at Warsaw, in Poland.

lines in China.

The finest camella in Paris is at present in full bloom at the Jardin d'Acclimatation. It bears no less than 3,700 buds.

The German papers report that the Swedish naturalist, Rosenkold and his wife, have been shot in Paraguay by orders of Lopez.

The Pope has presented the Golden Rose to Duke Robert, of Parms, on the occasion of his marriage with Princess Maria-Pia, of Sicily.

The Catholics of Germany have sent upwards of \$2,500,000 to the Pope to commemorate his jubilee, and the addresses bear 225,000 signatures.

By a recent decree of the King of Prussia, the

and the addresses bear 320,000 signatures.

-By a recent decree of the King of Prussia, the united villages of Karsy, Bobzy, Budy and Twierz-chociaw are to bear the name of Bismarckdorf.

Advices from Constantinople state that Greek consuls have granted 150,000 passports to Turkisn subjects, thereby enabling them to pass for Greeks.

The King of Italy presented a fine English mare, from his own stables, to the Austrian General Moering, on the occasion of his late visit to Florence. The hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg was received by the King of Prussia in Berlin on the 4th, and from that date took service in the First regiment of the Guards.

The Emperor of the French has just presented the Imperial Library with four superb medals represent-ing Alexander the Great and Philip of Macedon, which cost 50,0002.

which cost 20,000.
Under the title of "Another Sign of Peace," the Opinion Nationale of Paris mentions that the Minister of War is experimenting on the river Rhone with a new system of gunboat.

ister of War is experimenting on the river Rhone with a new system of gunboat.

A new Protestant church is to be erected at Sulina, Turkey, in connection with the works of the European commission of the Danube. The funds are being subscribed and an English clergyman appointed.

The Gaulois of Paris calls attention to the fearful increase of gambling in that city, and mentions as a fact that a deputy recently won \$300,000 in gold at one sitting from a member of the foreign diplomatic corps.

The committee appointed by the Provincial Coun-

person who said discover the best method of cire.

The Monitour de CArmee of Paris publishes a report that has anything but a peaceful tendency—
namely, that the effective force now under arms in
France is 400,000 men, which will be increased to
557,000 by recalling the men on leave. In July next
this number will be increased by 77,000 conscripts.

HORSE NOTES.

The fourth annual trotting fair at Buffalo, to be held under the auspices of the Buffalo Park Asso-ciation, will commence on the 10th of August and continue four days. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be given in premiums, the entries for which will close on the 7th of August. The Park Association have heretofore eclipsed all others in the country in the magnitude of their premiums, and they seem determined to retain their prestige. The following is the order in which the premiums are

No. 1.—Purse \$1,000, for horses that never beat three minutes in harness or to wagon. First horse, \$600; second, \$500; third, \$100.

No. 2.—Purse \$2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30 in harness or to wagon. First horse, \$1,100; second, \$600; third, \$300.

No. 3.—Purse \$1.500, for horses that never beat 2:40 in harness or to wagon. First horse, \$900; second, \$400; third, \$150.

No. 4.—Purse \$3.000, for horses that never beat 2:40 in harness or to wagon. First horse, \$900; second, \$500; third, \$500.

\$500; third, \$500.

THIRD DAY.

No. 5.—Purse \$1,000, for horses that never beat 2:50 in harness or to wagon. First horse, \$600; second, \$100; third, \$100.

No. 6.—Purse \$600, for all pacers, in harness. First horse, \$350; second, \$100; third, \$50.

No. 7.—Purse \$10,000; ree for all horses. First horse, \$35,000; second, \$2,500; third, \$1,500; fourth, \$1,000.

horse, \$35,000; second, \$2,500; taird, \$1,500; fourth, \$1,000.

No. 8.—Purse \$1,000, for pairs owned and driven together three months previous to August 7, 1809.

First pair, \$600; second, \$500; third, \$100.

No. 9.—Purse \$5,000, for horses that never beat 2:26 an harness or to wagon. First horse, \$2,500; second, \$1,250; third, \$750; fourth, \$500.

All the above races will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, except the team race.

Bubb Doble will leave Philadelphia and take up his training quarters at the Union Course about the 20th of May. He will bring on with 'him Goldsmith Maid, Hotspur and Dot. He will leave behind him at Suffolk Park Bolly Lewis, Regulator and Young Wilkes. wilkes.

Mr. Howard has purchased a brown trotting team,
that are said to be jast. That are very shows.

BURNSIDE.

General Burnside at Home-The Love for Burnside and the Spite for Sprague—The General on Sprague and the Brown and Ives Family—His Opinions on Various Mat-ters Concerning Himself and the Rhode Island Regiment—His Picture of Sprague at Buil Run—How the Governor Took Refuge in Firewater from the Enemy's Fire. PROVIDENCE, R. L. April 28, 1869.

Sprague, my boy, there is a roa in pickle for you down here. Thou didst violate the eighth precept of morality in the high places of the nation, and Little Rhody is incensed thereat and threatens thee with vengeance. Oh for a tongue to tell the deep, souls of the surviving ten hundred men that made up the First Rhode Island regiment! There is nothing like it in history. It vibrates through the length and breadth of Rhode Island like the touch of indignant meaning struck upon a harp string. And battle amid the mingled sorrow and patriotic jubilation of twice ten thousand relatives and friends-Had none of them fallen in battle, had no hearts been seared, no hearthstones widowed forever, then, indeed, there might be less, though little less, of sad and grievous compiaint. Its colonel, too, the brave though not always fortunate Burnside, whose splendid form never shrank from the smoke nor carnage of battle, slandered by the words of his countryman, a native of his own State, a former friend and an intimate companion. Ah! the times are not the olden; the days of chivalry are gone and those of the other kind that Burke speaks of, is not a worse kind, have truly succeeded.

Your correspondent went in quest of General Burnside yesterday—let us still call him General, for by that title history and his countrymen will know him best-and found him in the last place I expectedat home. He has only just returned, you know, and abroad in the morning his troops of admiring friends would waylay nim at every street corner 'and keep him from the enjoyment of his dinner thi long past the conventional hour.

The door was opened by an Ethiopian waiter, the

grandest I ever looked upon. He might have been valet de chambre to the Emperor of Morocco or the obsequious prime minister of the late lamented Theodorus of Abyssinta. I discovered this was no other than "Uncle Bob," who has been in the Ger eral's service twenty-one years, by his side through the Mexican war, and by his side at Bull run, where poor Robert was captured and treated to a taste of the dainty living at Libby Prison. "Dar, you taste of the dainty living at Libby Prison. "Dar, you bet, I was initiated," said he, with an emphasis that showed plainly he still retains a lively recollection of Confederate hospitality. He wears a spiendid crop of something like white lamb's wool in the shape of a Lord Chancellor's wig, and this in connection with the unctuous, pumpkin complexion of his face, across which he spreads when in humor a broad, bland smile, like the breaking of daylight through a bank of yellow clouds, makes him the most remarkable looking darky I have met in my travels. The General was just concluding his afternoon meal when we entered. He came towards us with outstretched hand and but us be seated while he put the finishing touch on the job he had been engaged in. He lives in fine style. Few need desire a residence more comfortable or finished. The drawing room breathed an aroma of elegance that time and taste alone can cultivate.

We were soon together in his study, a small semicroular concern, very cosey in winter and pleasant and cool in summer. A few shelves of books, a writing desk and odds and ends of other things constitute the furniture. The General looked in splendid trim, as though he could begin again at Bull run and go through the whole series without feeling fatigued. You would pick him out of any crowd in the world for a soldier or a commander of sappers and miners. Mars, the deity or fighting man of the Romans, must have been very like General Burnside. In the Vernon gallery, London, there is a picture of Pousonby, whose powerful arm sent the steel through the mailed fronts of some of the French curassiers at Waterloo, that very much resembles the General. But everybody knows Burnside's apbet, I was initiated," said he, with an emphasis that

Ponsonby, whose powerful arm sent the steel through the mailed fronts of some of the French currassiers at Waterloo, that very much resembles the General. But everybody knows Burnside's appearance; so it is needless to say any more on that head. In manner he is what men call a fine fellow; open, honest-hearted, and has none of that smooth task that so often means deception. Incapable of injuring any-body, he has not the faintest trace of severity in tone or manner, though, gazing on his face in repose, one might be apt to taink strong and turbulent passions were at work within. No; Burnside is a very amiable man, without meanness or malice in his nature. He has no ambition beyond being successful in his railroad enterprises and living the career of a good and pariotic citizen.

"Well, General." said f, "what do you think of this ferment in Rhode Island? Where is it going to end?"
GENERAL—I really don't know por experiments.

"Well, General," said I, "what do you think of this ferment in Rhode Island? Where is it going to end?"

GENERAL—I really don't know, nor care. In a short time I'll be mustered out of public life, and I don't wish to return to it. My railroad business out West will occupy all my time, and I'll be rid of these an noyances that surround a man holding office.

Correspondent—Do you intend to make any further move in this Sprague matter, General?

GENERAL—Not unless another issue is made that may compel me. I am not adapted to this public wrangling. It may suit Sprague, who thinks he makes capital out of it, but to a man of my temper such things are an utter abhorrence. I have declared my opinion of Sprague already and defended the honor and services of the Rhode Island troops. For myself personality I am indifferent. If people are willing to believe Sprague, let them do so. It is, of course, painful to me that they shound give credit or importance to slanders that have no shadow of fact to sustain them, but I don't intend to make a islawoman's quarrel of it to promote whatever design Sprague may have. Now, he talks about the First Rhode Island and the family of Brown and Ives, but where can he show a single blood relation of his that fought and fell on the side of the Union? Not one. How was it with the Brown and lives family? Robert Ives, as fine and gallant a solder as ever stood on the field of battle, was shot dead. Young Goddard, another of the family, and as daring a man as I ever knew, fell also, Young Ames, a nephew, perished, and others I could name, belonging to the Brown and Ives family, nobly did their duty, and suffered death and torture in doing so. The Brown and Ives family belong to that class of people that don't go blowing about what they did. They are quiet, highly respectable and equally refined. They have given blood and treasure? It says he maintained the Marine artillery at his own expense, Nobody here believes that; yet here's a man stands up in the United States Senate and makes this statem pense. Nobody here believes that; yet here's a man stands up in the United States Senate and makes this statement, knowing that such was not the fact. Where Sprague gave one dollar to the support of the Marine artillery Brown and Ives gave three; but Brown and Ives are not quite so lost to propriety as to go trumpeting to the country the deeds they do in their own State. As I said before, they are a people who dislike display. If they wish to live within themselves it is nobody's business. If they do not associate with and nod head to every 70m, Dick and Harry they are at liberty to do so. I am no more the champion of Brown and Ives than I am of the Spragues, but I cannot sometimes tolerate hearing with patience the perversion of facts to graitfy mere personal dislike. Amass Sprague and I have always been on good terms. Indre is no reason way we should not now if he do not endorse, the calumnies of his brother. William Sprague and I were until recently on equally cordial terms.

CORRESPONDENT—Well, then, General, his attack must have come like a clap of thunder from a clear aky?

GENERAL—Just so. I couldn't see on God's earth what put it in his head to assail the First Rhode Island regiment. He might have assailed me on account of some notion he got in his head that I was engaged in a political conspiracy against him. Everybody here knows better, and it has been long known. I intended to retire this summer from public life. This office of Governor, which I never sought, has not salary sumdent for pocket money.

CORRESPONDENT—Many an old, broken down soldier craves your bounty often enough to take it all away, General.

GENERAL—Yes, Indeed: I know sufficient poor

courses consumers.—Anny an old, broken down soldier craves your bounty often enough to take it all away, General.

General.—Res, indeed; I know sufficient poor soldiers to swallow up everything I have.

Correspondent—What do you think will become of this Goddard challenge to Sprague?

General.—Well, people don't know Frank Goddard. He is a brave fellow and would think as little about resenting an insult as any man in this town. He has had more reason than ever anybody got before to publish that card. The provocation was outrageous, but here in New England we have a code that will not sustain a man in being an aggressor on another after replying to that other in denunciatory terms through the press. You see he has already enjoyed o.c. satisfaction; to take the other on the first opportunity would look too much like irregular revenge; but if I were in his place I don't think I'd stop to reflect upon the code, and yet I believe I would, for though of a sensitive I am not of a sanguinary disposition. In fact, my disposition is the happiest imaginable. When another man would be eating himself up with passion and mortification over the insult offered himself, his regiment and his State, I go about my business in certainly as cheerful if not almost as contented a mood of mind as ever, and yet I have done as much as those who fret and fume could do. I have shown all Sprague's statements to be unfounded and I have given my opinion of the author. I do not desire to go to Washington and drag the man out of the United States Senate for revenge. All such proceedings invariably fall of their object; but I trust my name and character confidingly to the people of the United States Senate for revenge. All such proceedings invariably fall of their object; but I trust my name and character confidingly to the people of the United States Senate for revenge. All such proceedings invariably fall of their object; but I trust my name and character confidingly to the people of the United States Senate for revenge. All such proceedings i

GRNERAL.—Yes, sir; but that is not what I mean.

mirable conduct they showed in tight and trying places, every man of them vying with the other to maintain the honor of the Pirat Rhode lishad regiment, made it just such a regiment as I say—one of the best in the service. That is the reason why I feel annoyed with Sprague. I have had no quarret with nim before. I never had any nor want one with any man; but these charges are too much against poor fellows that perfilled all, while he perilied none, and looked at the fight from afar.

Connessyoness—but, General, didn't he fight like a lion at 8 hull run?

poor fellows that perilied all, while he perilied none, and looked at the fight from afar.

Connessononem-But, General, didn't he fight like a lion at Buil run?

General—Yes, he fought like a scared hon, racing out at tremendous speed on a horse to the line of fire, then as suddenly wheeling round and racing back to get a drink, then racing out to another point and racing back to get a drink, then racing out to another point and racing back to get a drink, then racing out to another point and racing back to get a drink, then racing out to another point and racing back to get a drink, then racing out to another point and racing back to get a drink, then racing out to another point and racing back to get a drink. So on he spent the time. A good many strangers who came to see the fight thought he must have had command of the forces. After the last drink he took on the field I suppose he thought things were beginning to look oline; so he shipped off for Centreville and got there long before us. He says it was his example that kept the Rhode island battery cool. If such example were followed the battery would have had a lively time and might have draw some of the enemy into an ambush.

Correspondent—What military experience has Sprague had, General?

General—Why no unore than a man that never saw a musket. He had no command at Buil ruh, and that was his first and last battle. It wasn't much of that, for our troops were all raw men as far as the experience of war was concerned. The men of the First khode island were the last to quit the field, and I myseif was the last colone of brigade that crossed Cub run—a fact not generally known. Licutonant litchards, Arnold's battery, Major Sykes' regulars and my own brigade formed the rear guard. Yet, though he was far ahead of us flying to was the never saw, and nad he been on the ground would probably not have stayed long to see either. If our troops had had only the least experience Built run would never have been what he nover saw, and nad he been on the ground would proba

and find yourself above the first floor without having ascended any steps.

The General has stables and, I believe, several very capable teams of trotters. He seems to have little care on his mind, has a good appetite and fares sumptuously every day. He is married, but has no cinidren. In the course of next fail he will start be engage in his old railroad business at the West. He is beloved in Providence, and I really cannot see why he should not be.

THE VOICE OF THE PROPLE.

The East River Bridge.

A correspondent has been informed that now, since the New York and East River Bridge Company the technical right to build the bridge. have secured the technical right to build the bridge they propose to make the span over the river 112 feet high only. This our correspondent considers an outrage. The average tonnage of all craft sailing the harbor he states to be 1,083 tons, and the height of masts for this mean is, he says, 168 feet—forty-six higher than the bridge is to be. We give these "facts" as our correspondent communicates them.

Human Slaughter on the Hudson Rive

Three gentlemen, who give us their names and address, state that between Fifty-seventh street and the depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, the killing and maiming of men, women and children is killing and maiming of men, women and children is of almost daily occurrence; that on the 26th of April last a man named Frank Dagen was knocked from his cart by a passing train and fell under the wheels of the cars; that not fifty yards from that place the blood of another victim, run over but a day before, still covered the ground, and that a short time before that two children were killed. If this be true, as our correspondents assert, the authorities should look into this matter at once, and not allow the ratiroad company to sacrifice human life or even endanger it.

How Patients Are Treated at the Sheriff

"Ludlow Street Mansion."
We have received very startling information from Ludlow street Jall, known as Sheriff O'Brien's "Ludlow mansion." A little over two weeks ago a inmate, had the misfortune to trip and fall to the table, sustaining severe injuries. The jailer did what he could for the moment, and sent for the regular physician of the "institute." The son of the doctor of the jail called the next day and prescribed a dose of saits. Friends interceded for the injured man and applied to the doctor himself, who gave them a negative answer and, not having even seen the patient, said that he was only playing off. The injured man is said to be seventy years old, is actually spitting up his lungs by piecemeal, and nothing is done to relieve him by the medical attendant of Sheriff O'Brien's Ludlow mansion. This is certainly a startling revelation and it is the duty of the Sheriff and of the Board of Supervisors, or, perhaps, of the next Grand Jury, to investigate this matter thoroughly. table, sustaining severe injuries. The jailer did

Obstructions in Cortlandt Street

landt street, from Greenwich to the Jersey City ferry, are made almost impassable by bootblacks, fruit stands, gamblers and pickpockets, and also by the policemen, who keep up constant conversations with them. Our correspondent says that it is quite an ordeal for ladies crossing the ferry to pass along this street, as they are insulted by the coarse and vulgar remarks of these lolterers on the sidewalk,

A Metaphysical Critic.
"B." takes Judge Edmonds to task for his evidence in the spirit photograph case. The Judge said, as reported in the HERALD, that hallucination is "if a man believe in a state of things which do not exist. Take the case of Othello, who was jealous of Desdemona, though there was no cause for it." Our correspondent takes issue with the Judge and says that halucination is to believe, without any evidence to support the belief, and he denies the Judge's illustration, as Othelio had the strongest nossible circumstantial evidence of his wife's guilt furnished him by Iago. He says that hallucination is a species of mania and not what the Judge has defined it.

"Traveller" suggests that the Central Railroad of New Jersey should issue tickets for twelve, twentyfour or sixty trips at a cost of \$2, \$3 50 and \$6. It would thereby accommodate a large class and benefit the State by inducing more numerous settlements on the road.

How to Compel Railroads to Adopt Improve

A correspondent proposes a grand measure to accomplish this purpose. The Legislature should tax railroad companies in the State \$5,000,000 a year with which to establish a bureau for experiments, with which to establish a bureau for experiments, build experimental tracks, give diplomas to inventors and compel the railroads to use the improvements found practicable. And Congress, under the power "to regulate commerce," should do the same thing, tax the companies \$10,000,000 annually, supervise railroad iravel and its safety, and out of this tund pay damages to persons and property arising from accidents and collisions on railroads.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP JOHN L. STEPHENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-It has been heretofore published that this steam-ship had been seized at Sitka and that she had been released by the court at San Francisco. In the same publication the late Collector of Alaska was very much censured. Within a few days a letter bearing date March 10 has been received from the ex-Qoi-lector, Hiram Ketchum, Jr., in which he says:—"I signalized the morning of the 4th of March, the day of President Grant's inauguration, by seizing the steamsnip John I. Stephens for violations of Revenue law. It is the most important seizure yet made at this port—the property of the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, represented by Mr. Renjamin Halliday, a very active and influential Western man. The agents here are very indignant, and say that they have influence enough to get the foreinter remitted and have me removed. I hope the former may not be true, as it is a valuable vessel. I have sent the case to the District Attorney at San Francisco, who will, I trust, prosecute it with the diligence it deserves. The violations are very clear."

Since the receipt of this letter liquity has been unde as to the position of the case in San Francisco, at the Treasury Department, to which the following reply was roceived:—'Of the facts leading to the selsure, and of the proceedings taken at San Francisco, the department is not yet advised, and, is reply to a telegram, has refused to sanction an abandonment of the selsure in the absence of such information.